

THE BOSTON MORNING POST

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TERMS OF THE POST.

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From the New York Mirror.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF EUROPE.

NUMBER SEVENTY-FIVE.—(BY N. P. WILLIS.)
Vienna—The Palace of Liechtenstein.

The red-nosed German led on through the crowded *Graben*, jesting aside the Parisian-looking lady and her handsome Hungarian cavalier, the phlegmatic smoker and the bearded Turk alike. We passed the imperial guard, the city gate, the lofty bridge over the trench, (casting a look below at the flower garden laid out in "the ditch," which encircles the wall,) and entered upon the lovely *Glacis*—one step from the crowded street to the fresh greenness of a park.

Would you believe, as you walk up this shaded alley, that you are in the heart of the city still?

The *Glacis* is crossed, with its groups of fair children and shy maids, its creeping invalids, its solitude-seeking lovers and its idling soldiers, and we again enter the crowded street. A half hour more, and the throng thins again, the country opens, and here you are, in front of the palace of *Leichtenstein*, the first noble of Austria. A modern building, of beautiful and light architecture, rises from its clustering trees; servants in handsome livery hang about the gates and lean against the pillars of the portico, and with an explanation from my living valet, who evidently makes me out an ambassador at least by the ceremony with which I am received, a gray servant makes his appearance and opens the immense glass door leading from the side of the court.

One should step gingerly on the polished marble of this superb staircase! It opens at once into a lofty hall, the ceiling of which is painted in fresco by an Italian master. It is a room of noble proportions. Few churches in America are larger, and yet it seems in keeping with the style of the palace, the staircase, every thing but the creature meant to inhabit it.

How different are the moods in which one sees pictures! To-day I am in the humor to give in to the painter's delusion. The scene is real. Asmodeus is at my elbow, and I am witched from spot to spot, invisible myself, gazing on the varied scenes revealed only to the inspired vision of genius.

A landscape opens. It is one of the woody recesses of Lake Nervi, at the very edge of "Dian's Mirror." The kurtess queen is bathing with her nymphs. The sandal is half laced over an ankle that seems fit for nothing less than to sustain a goddess, when casting her eye on the lovely troop emerging from the water, she sees the unfortunate Calista surrounded by her astonished sisters, and fainting with shame. Poor Calista! one's heart pleads for her. But how expressive is the cold condemning look in the beautiful face of her mistress queen! Even the dogs have started from their reclining position on the grass, and stand gazing at the unfortunate, wondering at the silent astonishment of the virgin troop. Pardon her, imperial Dian!

Come to the baptism of a child! It is a vision of Guido Reni's! A young mother, apparently scarce sixteen, has brought her first child to the altar. She kneels with it in her arms, looking earnestly into the face of the priest, while he sprinkles the water on its pure forehead, and pronounces the words of consecration. It is a most lovely countenance, made lovelier by the holy feeling in her heart. Her eyes are moist, her throat swells with emotion—my own sight dims while I gaze upon her. We have intruded on one of the most holy moments of nature. A band of girls, sisters by the resemblance, have accompanied the young mother, and stand, with love and wonder in their eyes, gazing on the face of the child. How strangely the mingled thoughts, crowding through their minds, are expressed in their excited features. It is a scene worthy of an audience of angels.

We have surprised Giorgione's wife (the "Flora" of Titian, the "love in life" of Byron) looking at a sketch by her husband. It stands on an easel, outlined in crayons, and represents Lucretia the moment before she plunges the dagger into her bosom. She was passing through his studio, and you see by the half suspended foot, that she stopped but for a momentary glance, and has forgotten herself in thoughts that have risen unawares. The head of Lucretia resembles her own, and she is wondering what Giorgione thought while he drew it. Did he resemble her to the Roman's wife in virtue as well as in feature? There is an embarrassment in the expression of her face, as if she doubted he had drawn it half in mischief. We will leave the lovely Venetian to her thoughts. When she sits again to Titian, it will be with a colder modesty.

Hoostraetten, a Dutch painter, conjures up a scene for you. It is an old man, who has thrust his head through a prison gate, and is looking into the street with the listless patience and curiosity of one whom habit has reconciled to his situation. His beard is neglected, his hair is slightly grizzled, and on his head sits a shabby fur cap, and has evidently shared all his imprisonment, and is quite past any pride of appearance. What a vacant face! How perfectly he seems to look upon the street below, as upon something with which he has nothing more to do. There is no anxiety to get out, in its expression. He is past that. He looks at the playing children, and watches the zigzag trot of an idle dog with the quiet apathy of one who can find nothing better to help off the hour. It is a picture of stolid, contented, unthinking misery.

Look at this boy, standing impatiently on one foot, his mother's knee, while she pares an apple for him! With what an amused and playful love she listens to his hurrying entreaties, stealing a glance at him as he pleads, with a deeper feeling than he will be able to comprehend for years! It is one of the com-

*By Franceschini. He passed his life with the Prince Liechtenstein, and his pictures are found only in this collection. He is a delicious painter, full of poetry, with the one fault of too voluptuous a style.

One of the very loveliest pictures that divine painter ever drew.

monest scenes in life, yet how pregnant with speculation!

On—on—what an endless gallery! I have seen twelve rooms with forty or fifty pictures in each, and there are *thirteen halls more!* The delusion begins to fade. These are pictures merely. Beautiful ones, however! If language could convey to your eye the impressions that this waste and wealth of beauty have conveyed to mine, I would write of every picture. There is not an indifferent one here. All Italy together has not so many works by the Flemish masters as are contained in this single gallery—certainly none so fine. A most princely fortune for many generations must have been devoted to its purchase.

I have seen seven or eight things in all Italy, by Correggio. They were the gems of the galleries in which they exist, but always small, and seemed to me to want a certain finish. Here is a Correggio, a large picture, and no miniature had ever so elaborate a beauty. It melts into the eye. It is a conception of female beauty so very extraordinary, that it seems to me it must become, in the mind of every one who sees it, the model and standard of all loveliness. It is a nude Venus, sitting lost in thought, with Cupid asleep in her lap. She is in the sacred retirement of solitude, and the painter has thrown into her attitude and expression so speaking an unconsciousness of all presence, that you feel like a daring intruder while you gaze upon the picture. Surely such softness of coloring, such faultless proportions, such subdued and yet elegant richness of tint in the skin, was never before attained by mortal pencil. I am here, some five thousand miles from America, yet I would have made the voyage but to raise my standard of beauty by this ravishing image of woman.

In the circle of Italian galleries, one finds less of female beauty, both in degree and in variety, than his anticipation had promised. Three or four heads at the most, of the many hundreds that he sees, are imprinted in his memory, and serve as standards in his future observations. Even when standing before the most celebrated pictures, one often returns to recollections of living beauty in his own country, by which the most glowing head of Titian or the Veronese suffer in comparison. In my own experience this has been often true, and it is perhaps the only thing in which my imagination of foreign wonders was too fervent. To this Venus of Correggio's, however, I unhesitatingly submit all knowledge, all conception even, of female loveliness. I have seen nothing in life, imagined nothing from the descriptions of poets, that is in any way comparable to it. It is matchless.

In one of the last rooms the servant unlocked two handsome cases, and showed me, with a great deal of circumstance, two heads by Denner. They were an old man and his wife—two hale, temperate, good old country gossips—but so curiously finished! Every pore was painted. You counted the stiff stumps of the goodman's beard as you might those of a living person, till you were tired. Every wrinkle looked as if a month had been spent in elaborating it. The man said they were extremely valuable, and I certainly never saw any thing more curiously and perhaps uselessly wrought.

Near them was a capital picture of a drunken fellow, sitting by himself and laughing heartily at his own performance on the pipe. It was irresistible, and I joined in the laugh till the long suite of halls rung again.

Landscapes by Van Delen—such as I have seen engravings of in America and sighed over as unreal—the skies, the temples, the water, the soft mountains, the distant ruins, seemed so like the beauty of a dream. Here, they recall to me even lovelier scenes in Italy—atmospheres richer than the painter's pallet can imitate, and ruins and temples whose ivy-grown and melancholy grandeur are but feebly copied at the best.

Come, Karl! I am bewildered with these pictures. You have twenty such galleries in Vienna, you say! I have seen enough for today, however, and we will save the Belvedere till to-morrow. Here! pay the servant and the footman and the porter, and let us get into the open air. How common look your Viennese after the celestial images we have left behind! And, truly, this is the curse of refinement. The faces we should have loved else, look dull! The forms that were graceful before, move somehow heavily. I have entered a gallery ere now, thinking well of a face that accompanied me, and I have learned indifference to it, by sheer comparison, before coming away.

We return through the *Kohlmarkt*, one of the most fashionable streets of Vienna. It is like a fancy-ball. Hungarians, Poles, Croats, Wallachians, Jews, Moldavians, Greeks, Turks, all dressed in their national and striking costumes, promenaded up and down, smoking all, and none exciting the slightest observation. Every third window is a *pipe-shop*, and they show, by their splendor and variety, the expensiveness of the passion. Some of them are marked "two hundred dollars." The streets reek with tobacco smoke. You never catch a breath of untainted air within the *Glacis*. Your hotel, your cafe, your coach, your friend, are all redolent of the same disgusting odor.

FALL GOODS.—Broadcloths, Habit Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Petersham's, Pilot Cloths &c.—SAMUEL CASS, No 61 Washington street, (second door north of Court street.) has just received large assortment of new Woolen Goods, among which French, German and American Cloths, of the most fashionable shades of blacks, blues, browns, Russells, French and London browns, olives, olive browns, claret, Adelaides, mulberry, luscious, ravens and bottle greens, Oxford black and French gray mixtures. Extra, Medium and Low Priced Cassimeres, of French, English and American manufacture, of latest and richest styles—colors: blacks, blues, slates, lavenders, olives, greens, sage, drabs, blacks, French, Oxford and army mixtures, American stripes, with a variety of London and Bedford corded and ribbed cassimeres. Habit Cloths—German, French and English Habit Cloths, of recent selections, comprising an assortment of dark and light blues, violets, mulberries, browns, bronzes, olives and clarets, from \$2.25 to \$3.50 per yard. Petersham's—Extra, medium and low priced—colors: blacks, blues, drabs, olives, greens, mulberries and browns, from \$1 to \$3.50 per yard. Pilot Cloths, Devonshire Kerseys, &c.

Vestings—Satin, plain black and blue black silk velvets, figured silks, heavy Flossine, sorges de Rome, morinos, tailcoats and low priced Valenciennes, with a few pieces fine white Marcelline Vestings. Also, a variety of other goods, such as Silk and Worsted Serges—Goats hair and Imitation Camlets—Tabby Velvets—gloves—Friezes—Satinets—Ducks—Linen—Paddings—Flannels—Silkies—Sewing Silks—Twists, with most other goods in the above line of business, which will be sold at the lowest prices at wholesale or retail.

PEARL WORKER.—Wanted, a first rate Pearl Worker—constant employment and good wages. Apply at 15 Exchange street. a 26

CONGRESS STREET TIME PIECE
A great variety of Spoons, Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

CHARLES I. HORSMAN. No. 9 Court street, has just received his Fall assortment of Goods.

HATS.—Gentlemen's beaver and heaver nupt hats—imitation beaver do. Also, a large assortment of splendid Satin Beaver Hats, from the New York and Boston manufacturers.

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TRAVELLING REGISTER

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Early despatch through in two days by daylight.

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THE MORNING POST.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1834.

Appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—ANDREW DUNLAP, to be Attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS. No. XXIX.

Washington, Jan. 3, 1834.—I omitted to mention yesterday, what was considered one of the neatest, and sharpest points of Col. Benton's speech. I omitted it intentionally, because it did not relate to the subject under discussion, though it was in reply to Mr. Clay's remarks. I allude to Col. Benton's Defence of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, against Mr. Clay's unprovoked and dastardly attack. His first remarks were made in defence of Mr. Lowrie. He said the Senator's attack upon him was wanton; that he (Mr. C.) knew the Clerk was forbidden to defend himself; that the imputation, of intending to dismiss any subordinate, was wholly gratuitous, and groundless; and the threat was not only cowardly, but causeless; that Mr. Lowrie was his (Mr. B.'s) friend; that he had been formerly a member of that body; he had known and esteemed him for fifteen years; and no gentleman could, or would, dare say aught against him, where he could answer for himself. He alluded to Mr. Clay's duel with Mr. Randolph, and his challenging him, to still the freedom of debate. And hereupon, to Mr. Clay's credit, he blushed! "Where there is self shame, there may in time be virtue!" In alluding to Mr. Franklin's case, Mr. Benton said, they had no right here to impeach the conduct of an officer of the other House, where he could not possibly make any defence or any explanation; and it was a sufficient reply to him who made the attack, that he knew the Clerk could not be permitted to say a word here in his justification.

The continuance of Mr B.'s speech to-day, was delivered in a much less impassioned manner, than his concluding remarks yesterday.

He commenced by saying that he held himself responsible to the public for the truth of all he had asserted, or should assert. In speaking of the Bank, he said seven Directors were required to constitute a Board for the transaction of business; yet the duty of granting loans had been confided to a Committee, nominated by the President of the Bank, whose transactions might never come to the knowledge of the Board; and this Committee, in two months, had curtailed the loans two millions. He read from the Report of the Government Directors; and shew that the pressure arising from the curtailment of the loans, was the sole act of the President of the Bank; that curtailments began in May, and were continued to June; and though the Board of Directors recommended that there should be a scale of curtailments adopted, which would operate equally on all, and in every State, yet no report was made, up to the 19th August, when it was known the Deposites would be removed; and no general scale was ever adopted at all. The whole duty of the Board of Directors was delegated to a subaltern Committee. He denounced this as an atrocious violation of the charter, which ought to forfeit its existence. He instanced a case where the Board of Directors had, on 16th August, refused to discount good mercantile paper, and yet on the same day, the Subaltern Committee or the President, without the knowledge of the Board, had loaned \$100,000 to a favorite! This favoritism he considered as another violation of the charter. Another instance of gross partiality, and a gross violation of the charter, was loaning to a broker, a connexion of the President, at a time when money was scarce, \$1,100,000, at five per cent, for an indefinite period; and forcing merchants to go to this same broker, and pay one per cent a month, or more, for this same money! He said this same broker was a Director of a Bank, and headed the Fac-simile Memorial of 1832, that flooded the country, and was addressed to the Legislatures. He alluded to the merchants, as a high class in society, whose opinions had been consulted by statesmen and sovereigns; but he considered the part they had played at their meetings, and in their memorials respecting the Bank, was degrading—only worthy of petty lawyers and small sized politicians; he compared their numbers and their noise to the Israelites, blowing their rams'-horns around the walls of Jericho.

He said the Bank should answer at the Bar of the Senate, in the person of its officers. They were neither priests nor women, and were not allowed their champion to fight for them; said the South Sea Directors were brought to answer at the Bar of the British Parliament; and the same should be required of the Bank; and he moved that Nicholas Biddle, and other officers connected with the Bank, be called to the Bar of the Senate, to answer on oath, such questions as should be propounded to them touching the administration of the Bank.

As the Senate has adjourned to Monday, I will defer the continuance of the sketch of Mr B.'s speech till to-morrow. You will have enough to enable you to judge of the broad ground he has assumed, and the able manner with which he defends his positions.

I was both pleased and surprised to hear a strong opponent, as we were leaving the Senate, admit that Mr Benton had made a very able speech, and considerably changed the aspect of the battle. Enough. I rest my pen till to-morrow.

REIS EFFENDI. P. S. We have had one good, frosty night, followed by a fair, cold, bracing day—as "welcome" to me, as Lafayette to the hospitality of the country. I desire at all times to be mindful of the causes of my gratitude; and a fair, cold day at Washington, is not among the least of them.

¶ We are highly gratified to perceive that the letters from our Washington Correspondent, "REIS EFFENDI," are so generally commended and copied by our cotemporaries, and would remind them of the propriety of acknowledging the paper from which they borrow them, and to which they belong. Our friend of the *Agusta Age*, says, "The letters of Reis Effendi are far the most interesting of any we see from Washington," and thrusts a couple of them into his saddle-bags without even naming the Post that brought them to him. This we know is merely thoughtlessness, here, but in some cases we fear the omission is attributable to other motives.

The opposition in and out of Congress make a mighty fuss, because Mr Franklin, the clerk of the House of Representatives, has turned out some of his assistants. This is taking up the subject at the wrong end—they should complain against the majority of that house for turning out Mr Clarke and electing Mr Franklin—they had better petition to have Clarke reinstated, and when they get him back he may reinstate his clerks.

POLICE COURT.

John Bowman, a knight of the order of St Crispin, was charged with the crime of *weaving his thread of life*, with "teaming swats," contrary to the laws of the land, though not to the institutes of his order, which he observed in the spirit, with scrupulous fidelity Sir Crispin ascended the criminal pedestal, with the air of one conscious of the dignity that the station conferred, and surveyed the eager crowd with a look of ineffable complacency. His broad and serene brow—"the dome of thought, and palace of the soul,"—was as smooth and impassive as his own lapstone, but there was a fitful twinkling in his eyes, which peeped out beneath their wirey eyes, and sparkled like icicles in the moonbeam. The expression of his countenance was somewhat enigmatical:

Misery and mirth were blended in his face; Much innate villainy and much outward grace.

He had been brought to the watch-house, in a handcart, so far in the lees as to be unable to move a single member of his body coporeal, except his tongue, with which he tantalized the Charles tormentingly; they declared that they should not have brought him to court "if so be as how, he hadn't hurt their feelings so."

Crispin—I admit that I had been taking a little more than was healthy, but I think I can satisfy the Court that I could not have been drunk—for when I left home I had but 50 cents, and I laid out 15 of them in awls, and I am sure I did not buy more than four glasses, and they hav'nt proved that any body treated me.

1st Watch—I saw you drunk in Theatre Alley.

2d Watch—And I saw you drunk in Summer street.

Crispin—I am really sorry to differ with the gentlemen, but I actually think they must be mistaken in the identity of the person.

This was said with such a guileless and engaging simplicity of manner, and a countenance beaming with benignant smiles, that the Court was inclined to think there was some mistake, and referred to the Police Records to see if there were any entries contradicting these indications of innocence. The inspection was fatal to him; for his name was found scattered over the book, thicker than duns, on a New Year's day, at the door of a fashionable gentleman of easy circumstances. Bowman's imperturbable good nature did not fail him yet, however; he owned he had been convicted before, "but it was all owing to some misunderstanding." He requested and obtained a respite, till he could send for some friends, "who could set his character in a clear point of view." But his friends were like Glendower's "spirits from the vasty deep"—they would not come—were vastly deaf—and after sitting in agonizing doubts for three hours, and finding further delay hopeless, he arose and received his sentence of six months in the House of Correction.

For the first time, during the trying scene, he wore a "cloud-compelling brow" for a moment, and in another he was on the way to exile.

New Books.—Among the most convenient and valuable school books of the day is the *American Universal Geography*, by the Rev. J. L. Blake. The maps are bound in the same volume with the text, and the whole work is prepared with care and ability. It is published by Russell, Odiorne & Co.

Boys and Girls' Library, No. XIX.—Harpers.—The *Ornaments Discovered*, a story founded on facts, by Mary Hughes.

The "Ornaments Discovered," of Miss Hughes (says the N. Y. Commercial), has some time ranked, by general consent, in England, as one of the most fascinating juvenile fictions, and is now very appropriately added with beautiful copperplate engravings, to the valuable and entertaining juvenile library of the Harpers.

Tom Cringle's Log, complete in three volumes, published by Allen & Ticknor, comprises a series of the most interesting nautical tales extant—wit, humor and sentiment, of the richest and rarest kind, are their ingredients.

The String of Pearls, by James.—Harpers. This volume contains several excellent stories written before the author had attained man's estate, but they evince all that richness of fancy and power of mind which have distinguished his later productions.

Tales of Romance, vol. 2.—Carter & Hendee.—Here are a collection of the most romantic affairs recorded in the whole annals of fiction—stirring—exciting, and sometimes beautiful—mysterious—appalling—soothing—desperate—Rinaldo-Rinaldini-like, &c. &c.

The Young Mechanic.—Harpers.—A very valuable book, inculcating the best of principles. It teaches the duties of man to man, and man to his maker, in a manner that cannot fail to enlighten the mind and purify the heart.

New Year's Gift for Gamblers.—In order that all classes may be accommodated with tokens of friendship, Mr Snelling has published a keepsake with the above title, which consists of a number of articles originally written by him for the N. E. Galaxy, and which produced a great sensation at the time.

Errata.—In the article in yesterday's paper, "on the U. S. Bank and the Money Market," in the 4th line, instead of "national character," read *natural character*; in the 2d line of the last paragraph in the first column, instead of "operation," read *operator*; and at the end of the 9th line in 2d column, instead of "merchandise," read *means*.

Mr Webster's paper at Washington, the *Examiner*, gives Mr Clay a rap over his knuckles by praising Mr W. for his firmness in sustaining the Union "when a distinguished competitor for fame faltered in his duty."

Aristocracy vs. Democracy.—"Who are you, Tom Smith? My father keeps a horse," said a young urchin to his playmate. "What of that," answered Tom, "my father keeps a horse and a saw too."

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.—In Senate, the only business of importance was an order sending a message to the House for the return of the bill of last year in relation to the attachment of real estate, with the accompanying papers, which were subsequently received and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

In the House, the Rev. Edward Taylor was chosen Chaplain, on the second ballot.

Death of Col. Clinton.—Col. De Witt Clinton, son of the late Governor Clinton, died at Matanzas on the 14th ult. aged 29. Having a talent for engineering, he was in the days of his boyhood, placed by his distinguished father under the instruction of the engineers upon the Great Erie Canal—and in that department of scientific occupation he has continued ever since—having been for the last four or five years attached to the corps of U. S. Engineers. Some time in October he was attacked with hæmorrhage at the lungs, and bled copiously several times. He sailed for Cuba, in November, in the hope, vain it has proved, of benefiting his health by a change of climate. For upwards of two weeks previously to his departure, the bleeding had ceased, and hope of ultimate recovery were indulged. But the hæmorrhage returned with still greater violence after his arrival at Matanzas—resulting in his speedy dissolution.

We have been requested to copy the following card from the Transcript:—

Mr Editor—We notice an article in your paper, stating the final decision of the Circuit Court in the case of John Ames, against us. It is true that the motion for a new trial, upon the grounds set forth therein, was refused by the Court; but it is not true that the validity of Ames's Patent is completely established.—On the contrary, we have no doubt, that on a future trial, abundant testimony, not offered at the former trial will be produced, which will be sufficient to invalidate the Patent.—We are ourselves in possession of new and additional evidence, sufficient of itself to produce a different result, should Mr Ames venture to try the validity of the Patent, in a suit against any other of the numerous manufacturers—none of whom, we believe, will acquiesce in the present decision.

HOWARD & LATHROP. South Hadley, Jan. 1, 1834.

We understand that the extensive preparations for the new scenic piece at the Tremont Theatre not being complete, it will not be brought out till Monday night. George Barnwell and the Forty Thieves will both be represented this evening. The tragedy drew a crowded house on its revival, and the principal performers received much applause.

Ellen Wareham was rendered thrillingly interesting by Miss Pelby, last evening. She was well seconded by Messrs Hill and Houpt. "The Liberty Tree," and a new National Burletta, entitled "Old Ironsides," will be performed this evening, in honor of the "glorious eighth."

The life of Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kiak-kiak, or Black Hawk, is advertised in the Louisville papers, as for sale in that city.

The following interesting lines, we copy from a Springfield paper:—

—oo—
—ooo—
—oooo—
—zzzzz—

Destructive Fire at Dedham.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the new stable at Dedham, belonging to Mr Gay, built upon the spot of the old one which was destroyed in Oct. 1832, was discovered to be on fire, and at 4 o'clock was a heap of ruins. The stable was occupied by the Boston and Providence Citizens' Coach Company, and we regret to record that they lost by this fire, 53 valuable stage horses, together with much other property. Mr Newell, who keeps the stable, lost a valuable horse, which was got out, but died soon after. The new unfinished house, to which the stable was attached, was also on fire several times, but by tearing down the staging, and with the assistance of two engines, which constantly played upon it, it was saved with small damage. About a dozen horses were saved. The loss is estimated at about \$10,000. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, as no lights were in the hay loft after dark. The hostler was in the stable at 11 o'clock. The company has the following insurance at the Merchants' Office: \$2400 on hay and grain in the stable in Providence, Foxborough, Dedham, and Boston—\$600 in each place; \$2500 on stable in Foxborough, and \$10,000 on horses and harnesses in Boston, Providence, or any place on the route between Boston and Providence.—*Transcript*.

The Robbery.—We learn with much pleasure, that it has been ascertained that the amount of money contained in the two packages stolen from Mr Perkins at Wilde's tavern, was about \$3000. One of the directors of the Wells River Bank has arrived in the city, who states that the sum of \$5000, which was believed to have been included in one of the packages, was sent by another conveyance.—*Atlas*.

Philadelphia Bank.—Six out of the fifteen banks in the city and county of Philadelphia, have had the independence to withstand all the efforts of the BANK MONARCH to force them into signing a Memorial to Congress, stating, in substance, that they cannot manage their own affairs honestly and prudently, without his supervision, and begging a restoration to him of the public deposits.—*Globe*.

The Trades Union.—This society is still increasing in England. Its meetings are frequent and fully attended. They are conducted with great precaution and mystery. A man stands at the door of the place of meeting with a drawn sword, and examines each man who applies for admission. Their ostensible object is an increase of wages. Such an institution in such a country as England, must be regarded with considerable apprehension by the ruling powers.—*Phil. Sent*.

Mr Chilton's Speech, on the Deposites, furnishes, towards the conclusion, an amusing sample of the false sublime. Immediately after the exclamations, "O Liberty! O my Country!" comes the observation, "Many considerations might be urged in favor of restoring the Deposites!"

The Governor of Ohio recommends to the Legislature of that State, that all executions take place within the prison walls, and to inquire whether capital punishment may not properly be altered into imprisonment for life.

CONGRESS.

Friday, Jan. 3.—IN THE SENATE.—Mr Hendricks submitted a resolution, instructing the Committee upon Roads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of making a further appropriation for the construction of the Cumberland Road, in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Also a resolution requiring the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the expediency of placing upon the pension list, applicants who shall be able to prove three months' service in the revolutionary war, agreeably to the requisitions of the law of 1832. Both resolutions lie on the table one day.

Mr Grundy asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the several acts respecting the Post Office Department—which was read twice, and ordered to be printed.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a call from the Senate on the subject of notes dishonored by the United States Bank, which, with the documents, was ordered to be printed.

Mr Sprague's resolution, asking for certain information in regard to the state of trade and navigation between this country and the British Colonial possessions, was adopted.

After some other unimportant business, Mr Benton resumed his remarks, and continued without concluding until the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

House of Representatives.—The Committee on Roads and Canals reported a resolution which lies one day upon the table, asking information in regard to the contract for building the bridge over the Potomac.

Mr Selden's resolution requiring the commissioners of the sinking fund to purchase, or otherwise redeem the U. States five per cent. Stock, &c. was taken up, and amended by striking out the instructions to the committee to report a bill, and directing them merely to "inquire into the expediency" of the proposed measure. Mr Lane rose to address the House upon the subject, but was prevented by the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, upon sundry private bills, and when the Committee rose, adjourned over to Monday.

Deaf and Dumb.—Among the 32 millions of inhabitants in France, there are 20,189 deaf and dumb persons—that is to say, 1 in 1537 individuals. In Russia they are 1 to 1548—in the United States to 1537. It appears, on an average, that 1 out of 24 acquires instruction.

A London paper says, "Sugar is now becoming an universal ingredient in many of our soups in ordinary use, being found to add greatly to their flavor and wholesomeness."

Ferdinand is dead. He was a good king, a good father and a good husband. His inconsolable widow continues his trade at the palace of the Escorial in Madrid.

There are kings to let: Don Pedro, Don Miguel and Don Carlos have no kingdoms for the present. Now-a-days it is the fashion for a man to register his name for a throne, and applicants do in the office of an intelligençer.

Ferdinand has ordered 20,000 masses to be solemnized for the repose of his soul. What for? He had none.

Mr T. G. Clemson, now of Paris, has applied for the Professorship of Chemistry and Mineralogy, in the Girard College.

NOTICE.—At the Annual meeting of the Markboro Fire Association, attached to Engine No 5, the following Gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year:—
Rufus R. Cook—Foreman.
Wm. M. True—2d do
Wm. W. Shaw—3d do
John Burrows—Foreman of Hose.
Caleb Pratt, Jr.—Clerk.
James Fillebrown, Jr.—Ass't do
George P. Clapp—Treasurer.
G. K. Daniel, Jr.—Order.
Caleb Pratt, Jr.—Standing.
J. S. JAMES FILLEBROWN, Ass't Clerk.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Monday evening, by Rev Mr Malcolm, Lewis H. Bridgman to Emily Classen; by Rev Mr Streeter, George S Walker to Jane Lacave, both of this city.

In Wrentham, Calvin Fisher Jr Esq to Ann Eliza Bestow.
In Salem, Moses Townsend 2d to Catharine G. Green.
In Methuen, Rufus Whittier to Emeline Currier, youngest daughter of Jonathan Currier, Esq; Matthias Currier to Mrs Harriet Currier, eldest daughter of Martin Burr, of this city.

In New York, Lawrence Kearney, Esq, Captain U S Navy, to Josephine C Hall.
In Columbia, (Tenn) Dr William McNeil to Mary Crockett, daughter of Hon David Crockett, member of Congress.

DIED.

In this city, Joseph Carey, 30; Lucy Alger, daughter of Rev M I Motte, 2 yrs; George, son of the late Mr George Prentiss, 10 mos; on Saturday evening, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of William Tucker, 18.

In Dorchester, Edward W Lottrop, 25.
In Brewster, Capt Solomon Foster, long known as an eminent packet master.

In Newfane, Vt, Elijah Elmer, 80; he was at the battle of Bunker Hill.

In New York, on Christmas day, suddenly, Thomas Hutchinson, and at Paterson, on New Year's day, Alcester Burick, 45; these two gentlemen were formerly partners in business in New York.

In Baltimore, Iris Clark, a native of Massachusetts or New Hampshire, 40.

In New Orleans, Edward Knight, son of the celebrated comedian of that name, and husband of the much esteemed vocalist, Mrs Knight, formerly of the Park Theatre.

IMPORTATIONS.

SURINAM.—Brig Fox—238 hhds 23 tierces 35 blbs molasses—2 hhds 3 blbs 5 bags cocoa—7 bags cocoa—300 lbs copper.

St Ubes, via New York.—Brig Cybele—503 moys of salt.

CAMPO BELLO.—Br sch Wm Walker—26 chaldrons coal.

LATEST DATES.
From London, Nov 15.
From Liverpool, Nov 16.
From Paris, Nov 5.
From Havre, Nov 13.

SHIP-NEWS—1834.

PORT OF BOSTON—TUESDAY, January 7.

ARRIVED.

Brig Fox, Saunders, Surinam 3d December.—Left ship Caroline, Swift, Gloucester 18 days; brig Mary & Eliza, Sayward, do do; Juniper, Crosby, Boston 25. * Brig Speed, Knight, Matanzas, via Vineyard. * Brig Envoy, Storor, New Orleans 14th, 8 W Pass 16th ult. * Brig Cybele, Apple, St Ubes, via New York. * Brig Helen Augusta, Delesdenier, Newport. * Br sch Wm Walker, Campo Bello, NB. * The Telegraph reports a sloop or sch ashore on the Spit.

CLEARED.

Ship Nile, Hepburn, London; brig Progress, Easterbrook, Sumatra; Ventrosa, Marshall, Mobile; schs Fair Dealer, Tibbets, New York; Hill, Ellwell, Portland.

A full rigged brig, with signals of distress, and showing numbers of the Leander, of Duxbury, was 4 miles N E of Scituate Light, yesterday morning—had sails clewed up and handed.

The Providence Journal, says "It was reported in this city on Saturday, that the Ann & Hope, which sailed hence in October, for Calcutta, had foundered at sea."
Sch Almira, from Fredericksburg for Boston, put into Scituate yesterday.

HOLMES' HOLE 5th—ar brig Thorn, Philadelphia, for Boston.
At Edgartown 6th, schs Jane, Baltimore, for Boston; sch E Wood, N York, for do.

NEW YORK 5th—ar brig Henry, Carpenter, Port au Plat 2d.

Sch H Lawrence, Townsend, St Domingo 29 ds.

Schs Turk, Boston—Roarer, New Bedford.

BALTIMORE 4th—ar brig La Plata, fm St Thomas Dec 15.

Left brig Export, Bangs, fm Boston, dies; Ruppert, Rankin, fm Wilmington, do; Plymouth Rock, Burgess, for Salt Key, sailed 12th; Admant, Higgins, for New York.

Below, brigs Amazon, and Niebe, fm Rio Janeiro.

FREIGHT WANTED FOR THE WEST INDIES.—A first rate Vessel of 2000 lbs. burthen can take freight for the West Indies, if immediate application be made to JAS. ANDREWS & SON, S. Central wharf. Jan 6.

SCH. CONCLUSION—FOR SALE. Sch CONCLUSION, burthen 97 tons, 6 years old, is well found, and is a first rate of her class. Apply to F. E. WHITE, 2d Long wharf. d31

WANTED ON CHARTER. A good high decked Vessel of about nine hundred barrels burthen. WILLIAM F. WELD, No 25 Central wharf. d 21

FOR PONCE, P. R. The coppered brig NIGER, has most of her cargo engaged, and will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, S. Central wharf. d 21

FOR MOBILE.—The new copper fastened Brig TIDAL, capt. Gilt, has most of her cargo engaged, and will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, S. Central wharf. d 21

FOR MATANZAS.—On Thursday next, The coppered Ship ATHENS, W. W. Wippen, master, will sail for the above port on the 9th inst.; any freight offered before that time, will be taken at low rates.—For which, or passage, apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, S. Central wharf. d 21

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. The new schooner MARY ELLEN, Capt. T. Marshall, will take freight or charter for some southern port. For particulars inquire of S. E. BENSON, No 42 Commercial street. Jan 4

FOR HAVANA. The schooner copper, fastened and coppered brig CLARINA will sail in a few days, by agreement. For freight, which will be taken low, or passage, apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, S. Central wharf. 51s

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WYMAN & FISHER, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to J. G. WYMAN, who continues the business at the old stand, and is duly authorized to adjust the same. JOHN G. WYMAN, ANDREW S. FISHER. Jan 1, 1834.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO.—1500 blbs. superior quality Kentucky Tobacco, for sale by HOWARD & MEYER, 39, Central wharf. Jan 8

CORN.—1000 bushels yellow flat Corn, for sale by F. E. WHITE, 2d Long wharf. d 2w

FLOUR.—300 bls scratched Alexandria Flour—100 do superfine Philadelphia do—50 do do Alexandria, for sale by F. E. WHITE, 2d Long wharf. Jan 8

COAL.—A supply of excellent Coal, for parlor and stove grates or stoves, may be found at JAMES BARTLEY'S Wharf, Lynn st, at the following prices:—
Course, \$14
Fine, 13 per Chaldron. Jan 8

TODD'S JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY. A new edition of Todd's Johnson's Dictionary, with Walker's Pronunciation—just published. For sale to the trade in Sheets, or in good Bindings—by COTTONS & BARNARD, 184 Washington st., corner of Franklin street. Jan 8

SPARKS' THEOLOGICAL TRACTS. A few copies of this Work, complete in 12 numbers. Select Theological Works by Robert Robinson and Thomas Cogan, in 1 volume. For sale by COTTONS & BARNARD, 184 Washington st., corner of Franklin street. Jan 8

GERMAN PLAYING CARDS, a beautiful article, just received by ALLEN & TICKNOR. Jan 8

NEW PATTERNS JEWELRY.—A great variety of new and splendid patterns of Ear-rings and Brooches, just received and for sale at WILLIAMS' Fancy Store, 107 Washington street, two doors south of William's Court. Jewels neatly repaired as above. 0 30

HIDES, &c.—9800 California Hides—1634 Dry do—75 bags Tallow—5 blbs do—16,000 the Old Coffee—3 casks Beaver—2 ceroses Indigo—12,000 Ox Horns—75 Horse Hides—568 Goat Skins—6 bushels Mustard Seed. Landing from brig Chalcadony, from California—for sale by KENDALL & KINGSBURY, Liverpool wharf. 0 28

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of D. & G. O. HAGER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and all those to whom said firm are indebted, are requested to present their claims for payment. DARIUS HAGER, GEORGE O. HAGER. Jan 2—31wtf

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF ROSE, for all purposes of Cooking, where Rose Water is required. One phial of this essence is equal in strength to eight Bottles of double distilled rose water, and is unalterable in any climate. For sale by E. WIGHT, 6, Milk street. ap 3

GROUP SYRUP.—This medicine has been extensively and successfully used for several years in the practice of an eminent physician in a neighboring city and is offered to the public with the fullest confidence in its efficacy. For sale by E. WIGHT, 6, Milk st, on side Federal st.—MAYNARD & NOYES, 13 Cornhill—R. A. NEWELL, corner of Summer & South st. d 4

BRONZE LAMPS.—S. A. & W. G. PIERCE have just received another invoice of Bronze Lamps, comprising a splendid assortment, both rich and common, which they offer at very low prices. Purchasers are invited to call and examine them at the new Stone Store, No 370, Washington, corner of Essex-st. s 30

ROTTERDAM AND BAGSHAW'S SUPERIOR PENKNIVES.—Superior to anything of the kind ever before imported. If you want a first rate knife call now and get one. I. W. GOODRICH, 85 W Washington street. epism d 30

FASHIONABLE CASSIMERES—JOSEPH LIBBEY would give notice to his customers and the public, that he has just received a few pieces of superfine Ribbed Cassimeres, which will be sold by the yard, or made up for customers to order, at a very reasonable price. s 14

PRICE, GOAT SKINS AND COFFEE. 100 tierces Carolina Rice—1500 prime Goat Skins—30 bags Havana Coffee, common quality—for sale by GEO. P. THOMAS, Nos. 51 and 53, Broad street. by 0 14

TO FIREMEN.—Just received, and for sale by the subscriber, 297, Washington street, opposite head of Summer street, a prime lot of Firemen's Boots. These Boots are lined with India Rubber, and warranted water proof. CHARLES CO

